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NEW PLANTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

I have for a long time suspected that the pubescent Wafer-Ash indigenous to the dunes of Lake Michigan and called heretofore *Ptelea trifoliata* Linn., var. *mollis* Torrey and Gray,* or by some *Ptelea mollis* Curtis,† is not the same plant as either of these types even if they are admitted as different from one another. Even if these are considered as the same plants, or if even the Texas pubescent plant is the same as that of the dune region of the great lakes, which is also questionable, then the latter ought to receive a new name as a varietal one, the term *mollis* being accepted for Curtis' plant.

There seems little doubt that our western plant is distinct from either *Ptelea mollis* Curtis or Bartlett's‡ variety *cryptoneura* of the same. Among other things *Ptelea mollis* Curtis as well as the var. *cryptoneura* Bartlett have obtuse or obtusish leaves of firmer texture, very densely downy beneath of a yellowish green color, with numerous conspicuous black dots on the upper surface. The leaves of the Great Lake Region plant are thin and comparatively little downy with rather scattered puberulence on older leaves. The pubescence on the twigs of our western plant never persists on two year old twigs, but either weathers off or not infrequently flakes or peels off with the epidermal layer.

Only very young shoots have their leaves beset with white downy silkiness on the lower surface, for the hairs soon become scattered on older ones. The fruit of *P. mollis* Curtis is pear-shaped, and the fruit-body lies well within the upper half. The fruit of our middle western plant is perfectly orbicular or broad oval, emarginate at the apex and rounded at the base, and much larger than either of the Southern plants. That the plant is not a variation due to soil or other conditions seems evident from the fact that I have found it growing with *P. trifoliata* Linn., the plants standing in the same ground not six feet apart along a stream just outside of Michigan City, Ind., as also at Grand Beach, Mich. with another variety to be described hereafter.

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* Torrey and Gray, Fl. I (1840). p. 680.

† Curtis, M. A. New and Rare Plants of the Carolinas. Am. Jr. Sc. Ser. 2, VII. (1849), p. 406.

‡ Bartlett, H. H. *Ptelea Mollis* var. *Cryptoneura*, A Wafer Ash of the Georgia Sand-Hills, Rhodora, Vol. XIII., p. 80. (1910)

These differences point to the fact that our dune plant is as different from the type as any of the Southern plants, and even at that, the name *mollis* is preoccupied, should it ever merit specific standing and therefore I propose to name it

Ptelea trifoliata var. **Deamiana** Nwd. var. nov.

Haud arbor sed frutex cum foliis *P. trifoliatae* sed minoribus et facie inferiore sparsim tomentulosis maturis, immaturis quidem dense tomentulosis tomento deciduo; foliola abrupte acuta tenuiuscula; fructus idem ut in *P. trifoliata*; flores decandri suaveolentes.

Hardly a small tree, but usually a medium sized shrub with the foliage of *P. trifoliata* but leaves smaller as a rule, somewhat sparingly tomentulose when old, and white silky appressed tomentulose when young; twigs and young petioles densely tomentulose with a minute spreading deciduous tomentum: leaflets abruptly acute, thin except in straggling sterile sand plants with creeping prostrate branches sending up short erect ones with paler bark and even smaller leaves: fruit as in the type: flowers having the delicate pleasant odor of *Dianthus plumarius*.

I have named the plant in honor of Mr. Chas. C. Deam who first reported it from Indiana, or at least a specimen that may be referred here rather than to *P. trifoliata*. The plants which I select as types are more tomentulose than Mr. Deam's plant which he kindly sent me for examination. The leaves too are smaller. I refer here for the present at least, specimens with remarkably small leaves and paler densely tomentulose leaves. The plants are sterile, creeping by silvery shining, prostrate stems and sending up small branches from these. They grow in the last dunes bordering on Lake Michagan. They venture almost as near to the shore as *Chamaesyce polygonifolia*, (*Euphorbia polygonifolia* Linn.) I collected such some miles south of St. Joseph, Mich., also at Michigan City, in 1908, no. 216. of my herbarium. As type I may designate No. 4087 collected at St. Joseph, Mich., along the Père Marquette Railroad some distance from the lake. Another specimen No. 1500 collected in 1906, is equally typical; also No. 888a, gathered at Michigan City, June 19, 1911; as well as No. 924 from Grand Beach, Mich. and No. 888 found growing in close proximity to *P. trifoliata*. I have in many places observed the plant growing abundantly in sand piles in vacant lots, within the city limits of Michigan City, Ind., and in streets on the outskirts and always in sunny exposed places where nothing else grows. It soon serves as a "wind break" when other plants gradually collect. On sand piles it never grows more than a meter high and seldom as high, and blooms and fruits profusely. The flowers unlike those of the type, I have found delicately pleasant scented, whereas those of *P. trifoliata* have a disagreeable odor, and the fruits are produced in rather smaller dense globular clusters.

Ptelea meschora Greene, var. **mucronata** Nwd., nov. var.

Arbor parva vel junior frutex cum caule diametro aliquando 1.2 dm: ramuli atri plus minusve contorti, glaberrimi, et breviusculi: foliola et omnes partes perglabra; foliola parva, 2–9 cm. longa et 1–4.5 cm. lata, basalia inequaliter ovalia, terminale foliolum ovale vel ovatum, cum apice abrupte acuto et cum basi cuneata; folia in facie inferiore glauca vel pallida, facie superiore viridia: fructus perpauci 2–4, orbiculati, ovales vel obovati circa 2–3 cm. longi et 1.7 cm. lati: semen 1 cm. longum et .6 cm. latum in medio fructu vel media samara dispositum; fructus aliquando inaequallis semper in apicem mucronatum alatumque extensus, aliquando leviter falcatum.

Small tree with a trunk about 1.2 dm. im diameter; branches with black bark, much twisted and gnarled, twigs short, brownish glabrous: leaflets perfectly glabrous 2-9 cm. long and 1-4.5 cm. wide, basal unequally oval, base rounded; terminal oval or ovate with an abrupt acute or short acuminate apex and a cuneate base, all pale or glacuous beneath and green above; fruits few in a cluster, 2-4, orbicular oval or obovate, 2.3 cm. long and 1.7 cm. wide, fruit-body situated in the middle or nearer the summit, which is produced into a broad winged triangular point about 3 mm. or more in length. This beak is often falcately curved as also are the wings inequilateral: fruit-body about 1 cm. long and .6 cm. wide.

This plant is readily distinguished by the peculiar fruit characters, small perfectly glabrous leaves, even smaller than *P. mesochora* Greene. The fruit clusters are very small..

Found by the writer near the edge of a wood near the dunes of Lake Michigan about 7 miles East of Michigan City, Ind., at Grand Beach, Mich. This locality has an abundance of *Ptelea* plants. I designate as type number 870 of my herbarium. The fruit is not quite mature but evidently full grown, and further study may yet show it to be a valid species.

Apocynum glaucum Nwd. nov. sp.

Planta tota pallida et glauca, circa 2 dm. alta; flores cymosi in inflorescentia principali terminali et binis vel ternis aliis minoribus axillaribus: folia firma crassa et coriacea pro planta, 1–3 cm. longa, .5–2 cm. lata orbiculata vel late ovata vel ovalia, obtusa vel cum apice rotundato vel retuso-mucronulato; folia superiora perfecte ovalia 1–2 cm. longa .5–1.5 lata, binis faciebus perpallida subcoeruleo pallore; eorum margines minute revoluti; basis rotundata vel subcordata; petioli 2–3 mm. longi: flores breviter pedicellata; pedicelli 5 mm. longi: calix glauco-pallidus sicut folia, lobi ejus tubo longiores, calix totus ⅓–½ corolla minor: Corolla 5-6 mm. longa, lobis oblongis vel angustatis sublinearibus convoluta et contorta in apicem angustum 1–2 mm. longum; corolla anguste campanulata, ejus lobe minime divaricati, immo oblonga suburceolata.

Whole plant whitish or pale bluish glaucous less than 2 dm. from the lowest leaf, but slightly branched: flowers in rather flat terminal cymes with 1 or 2 smaller clusters in the axils of the upper leaves: leaves firm rather thick and leathery, 1–3 cm. long, .5 to 2 cm. broad, orbicular to broadly oval, obtuse or roundish or slightly retuse at the apex with a mucronulate point at the end of the midrib: upper leaves perfectly oval, 1–2 cm. long, .5–1.5 cm. wide, pale on both sides, with a bluish glaucescence, (the blue tinge marked on the upper surface of young leaves) margins of the leaves slightly revolute, base rounded or subcordate, petiole 2–3 mm. long: flowers short-stalked, pedicels 5 mm. long: calyx also bluish glaucous, its lobes narrowly oblong almost linear, lobes much longer than the tube, the whole ⅓ to ½ as long as the corolla: corolla 5–6 mm. long with oblong narrow lobes strikingly convolute and twisted in the bud forming a terminal point 1–2 mm. long: corolla narrowly campanulate, limb not spreading giving the flowers suburceolate appearance.

The whitish appearance of the whole plant marks it as easily superficially distinguishable from all others. The leaves are pale on the upper as well as on their lower surface. It is probably closely allied to *A. cardiophyllum* Greene, but the upper surface of the leaves in this are green. The flowers too are smaller in *P. glaucum*. It differs from *A. nevadense* Goodding in that the leaves of the latter are also green above. The finely twisted and pointed convolute corolla in bud is a striking character.

A. calophyllum Greene has much larger leaves and inflorescence. The flowers are larger and more densely crowded, and the corolla has broader lobes. The buds of *A. calophyllum* are not pointed, and the calyx not as deeply cleft. The leaves too, are dark green on the upper surface.

The type is in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 322,005, and No. 1875 of the Geological Survey of California collected July 15, 1863 near Walker River.

Tovara virginiana (Linn.) Raf., var. **Kachina** Nwd., nov. var.

Planta tota praesertim ochreae, pedunculi, et folia hispido-hirsuta pilis fulvis: folia 5.5–17 cm. longa, 2–6.5 cm. lata, elliptica vel (excepto apice acuminato) perfecte ovalia; ochreae membranaceae pilis fulvis crassis cooperta, et majoribus rectis appressis ciliatae; bracteae inflorescentiae hirtellae et ciliatae: Flores rosei, plus minusve conferti, inferiores 3–8 mm. distant ab aliis et florescentes superiores perpropinqua: spicae 2.4–3.9 dm. longae: pedunculus 4.5–12 cm. longus: semina lentis formae, nigra vel fusca binis stylis apice praedita.

Whole plant and especially the ochreae, peduncle and leaves particularly, and the lower surface of the latter rather densely hispid-hirsute with rough tawny appressed hairs: leaves 5.5–17 cm. long, 2–6.5 cm. broad, elliptic or (but for the acuminate apex) perfectly oval in shape. Ochreae membranous beset with long tawny rough hairs and their margin ciliate with longer straight ones. Stem, peduncle, and rachis also hirsute: flower bracts ciliate and their surface hirtellous: flowers rose colored rather closely aggregated on the rachis, the lower 3–8 mm. apart and when beginning to flower almost contiguous; spikes 2.4–3.9 dm. long: peduncle 4.5–12 cm. long: seeds lenticular in shape, black or brown with the two persistent hooked styles at the apex.

The plant differs from *T. virginiana* (Linn.) Raf. in the remarkably coarse pubescence of the whole plant, the shape of the leaves, and the closer aggregation of the flowers. Our American plant is seldom more than minutely strigose, and has ovate leaves. The flowers are smaller and the whole inflorescence much longer in all its parts. The upper rachis of *T. virginiana* is always glabrous, and only slightly scabrous below. The whole inflorescence is at least hirtellous.

The type in the U. S. National Herbarium No. 516,653 from Kachin Hills, in Upper Burma, dated 1897, and collected by Shaik Mokim.

Persicaria amurensis Nwd., sp. nov.

Planta aquatica. Caulis foliosus 2 dm. longus vel longior: folia petioli et pedunculi crassi: folia 7.2–12 cm. longa et 3.2–4.5 lata, glabra, oblonga vel oblongo-elliptica, cordata vel subauriculata, cum apice rotundato mucronulato vel obtuso: venae omnes praesertim vena media protrudentes: rachis percrassa (4–5 mm. diametro): spicae duae, 3–4 cm. longae; pedunculus 5 cm. longus, atque, fructu maturato, usque ad 8 cm. attingens: bracteae pertenues, membranaceae, et pellucidae. Partes inflorescentiae omnes post fructum maturatum citius dehiscunt! Internodi 4–5 cm. longi. Planta terrestris mihi omnino ignota.

Aquatic Phase. Plant large and stout, leafy part 2 dm. or more in length; leaves thick as are also the petioles and peduncles; leaves 7.2–12 cm. long, and 3.2–4.5 cm. wide, perfectly glabrous, oblong to oblong-elliptic, slightly broader nearer the base, which is deeply cordate to subauriculate, the auricle 1.2 cm. long. Apex round or very obtuse and in the former case slightly muscronulate. Midvein very prominently protruding on the lower surface as also the other veins which branch from it regularly parallel with one another and anastomosing into two curved veins at the margin: Rachis very thick, about 4–5 mm., all the parts completely dehiscent: spikes two, about 3–4 cm. long, peduncle 5 cm. long, lengthening to 8 cm. in fruit: bract very thin, transparent, membranous, and, with the flowers, completely dehiscent; stems somewhat swollen, rooting at the nodes: internodes 4–5 cm. long.

This plant belongs to the *amphibia* group and seems to be normally aquatic. Its remarkable aspect and even the vegetative characters make it at once distinct from all our European and American amphibious Persicarias. The terrestrial phase, if it has one is unknown. The type is in the U. S. National Herbarium No. 273744, labelled "Ex Herbario Horti Petropolitani," and collected by S. Korshinsky in 1891 along the Amur River in Manchuria.

Perhaps to this species may be referred a sterile specimen No. 200850, collected by Krassnow, and without any further data except, "Flora Poltavica. *Polygonum amphibium* L., Legit Krassnow." Its leaves are scabrous on the margin but otherwise glabrous, indicating subriparian habit of growth. The leaves are deeply cordate at the base and mucronulate at the obtuse apex, 15.5–17 cm. long and 4–4.4 cm. wide, narrowly oblong: petioles 3–8.5 cm. long, nodes 9 cm. long.

P. amurensis is readily distinguished by the remarkably large long thick leaves with deeply cordate to subauriculate base. The thick dehiscent rachis of the fruiting plant is also characteristic: the seeds are small biconvex and shining.

Persicaria oregana Greene, var. **ancoviana** Nwd., nov. var.

Planta aquatica. Folia glabra teniua elliptica vel elliptico-oblonga, cordata (vel abrupte cunecata) apice obtuso vel rotundato mucronulato, 10–11.4 longa et 4–4.7 lata: folia in superiore caule 4.2–6.6 cm. longa et 1.7–3 cm. lata: petioli foliorum inferiorum 6–9 cm. longi superiorum 1.5–4.5 lati. Pedunculus 5 cm. longus, crassus 4.5 mm. in planta desiccata: spica ovalis 1.5 lata et 2 cm. longa: ochreae tenues 2.5–6 cm. longae: flores rosei, bracteae florum vivide rubrae, omnes, praesertim in inferiore parte spicae, trilobatae.

Aquatic phase. Leaves perfectly glabrous elliptical or elliptic-oblong, cordate or subcordate (the earliest abruptly cuneate): apex obtuse or rounded and mucronulate, rather thin, 10–11.4 cm. long, 4–4.7 cm. wide; upper reduced leaves dark purple in color, 4.2–6.6 cm. long and 1.7–3 cm. wide: petiole 6–9 cm. long in the former and 1.5–4.5 cm. in the latter. Peduncle 5 cm. long rather thick about 4.5 mm. in dried specimen: spike ovoid 1.5 wide and 2 cm. long: stem rooting at the nodes rather thick: ochreae membranous, thin 2.5–6 cm. long: petiole somewhat winged above or abruptly passing into the subcordate leaf blade by a narrowed sinus on each side at the leaf base: flowers light pink; bracts dark purple red to crimson and all, but especially the lower triangularly 3-lobed with a clasping conduplicate base around each flower cluster.

The dark purple to crimson bracts and lighter rose colored flowers make a striking contrast so that the budding spikes are more showy than the flowering ones. Beside this the peculiarly

shaped bracts readily distinguish the plant. The plant seems normally aquatic, the terrestrial is as yet unknown.

The type is no. 420814 of the U. S. National Herbarium, Piper's no. 4357 collected in Alaska on the Ankow River, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 1904.

Another specimen collected by M. W. Gorman (no. 1096) at Red Mountain, Alaska, July 11, 1899, may be referred here. It is no. 377159 of the U. S. National Herbarium. The flowering spike is, however immature and the plant is not as fleshy-stemmed as the other.

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NEW PLANTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—VIII.

BY J. LUNELL.

Toxicodendron desertorum sp. nov.

Caudex horizontalis, aut subterraneus aut in solo reptans neque autem scandens neque radiculas aërias emittens. Rami eius aut erecti aut adscendentes, vel si de caudice inferiore oriuntur sursum versus curvati, 2–20 cm. longi, striati, lenticellati et vestigiis foliorum annorum antecedentium affixorum magis minusve tuberculati, progressu tempestivo expresso apice vel apicibus herbaceis qui 1–2 cm. longi sunt et folia racemosque emittunt et foliis autumnalibus exutis lignei et semper nudi fiunt. Interdum apex sterilis permanet et progressus tempestivus in singulo vel pluribus ramorum secundorum oritur. Folia pinnatim 3-foliolata, plerumque 1–3 de apice eodem crescentia, petiolis 3-10 cm. longis. Foliola 3–7 cm. longa, 2.5–5 cm. lata, late ovata, acuminata, crassa, nitentes, venis subtus pilosis, marginibus ciliatis, integris vel parte superiore dimidia undulatis vel sinuatim dentatis, petiolulo folioli extremitatis 8–15 mm. longo, lateralium 2'–5 mm. longis. Flores in paniculo axillari parvo brevi angusto, pedunculis brevibus. Fructus albidi, nitentes, globulares, 4–5 mm. diametro, post folia exuta manentes.

Stem horizontal, either subterranean or creeping on the ground, but not climbing or sending out aerial rootlets. Its